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  and Manufacturing, LLC
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### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13	Cotapaxi Custom Design and Manufacturing, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, dba	)	No.CV08-02590//RP
14	Cotapaxi, Inc.,	) 1)	INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT
15	Plaintiff,	) ) ) <b>2)</b>	NO. D475,406 S UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(a); INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT
16		)	NO. D475,741 S UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(a);
17	VS.	) 3)	
18	FANDA ENTERPRISES, INC., a	)	35 U.S.C. § 271(b);
19	California corporation and DOES 1 to 10, inclusive,	)	UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 271(c);
20		) 5)	COMPETITION; and
21	Defendants.	) <b>6)</b>	CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST
22			DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, Cotapaxi Custom Design and Manufacturing, LLC, alleges:

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### PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff, Cotapaxi Custom Design and Manufacturing, LLC ("Cotapaxi"), is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business located at 338 Hackensack Street, Carlstadt, New Jersey. Cotapaxi does business as Cotapaxi, Inc.
- 2. Plaintiff is the assignee of the rights in and to the patents-in-suit described below.
- 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that Defendant, Fanda Enterprises, Inc. (hereafter "Defendant" or "Fanda") is a California corporation which has its principal place of business at 2540 Corporate Place, Suite B110 Monterey Park, CA 91754. Defendant does business, inter alia on the Internet, as Fanda PromoFactory (See Exhibit "A" attached hereto).
- 4. Defendants DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names (hereinafter "Doe Defendants"). Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the Doe Defendants is responsible in some manner for the acts and occurrences herein alleged. The true names and capacities of the Doe Defendants are unknown to Plaintiff. When the true names and capacities of the Doe Defendants are ascertained, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein.
- 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that at all times herein mentioned that all of the Doe Defendants were the agents, servants, employees, joint venturers and/or the alter egos of Fanda and or the remaining Doe Defendants,

and the acts of each of the Doe Defendants were within the course and scope of his or her agency, service and employment, and were with permission, consent and ratification of Fanda and each other of the Doe Defendants.

6. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and alleges on that basis, that Fanda and each of the Doe Defendants (collectively "Defendants") are subject to the *in personam* jurisdiction of this Court under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. This is a civil action for patent infringement, injunctive relief, and damages arising under 35 U.S.C. § 281, and under the laws of the State of California. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 8. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. \$\\$ 1391(b), 1391(c), and 1400(b) in that the Defendants are doing business in the Central District of California and/or reside in the Central District of California, and offer the infringing product for sale knowing it will be distributed and used within this judicial district.

### PATENTS-IN-SUIT

9. Plaintiff is a designer, importer and distributor of various products used as promotional gifts by businesses. It develops new products with unique and distinctive designs and secures all available protections under the Intellectual Property laws of the United States and other countries for its designs. Plaintiff sells its products directly to its customers, or to

distributors which in turn offer the products to their customers, for promotional uses with those customers, names and logos imprinted thereon.

- 10. In about 2002, Plaintiff designed a first pen having a unique and distinctive ornamental design and filed for a design patent for the first pen. United States Design Patent Number D475,406 S for the first pen was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office with an effective date of June 3, 2003 (the "'406 Patent"). A true and correct copy of the '406 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and is incorporated herein by this reference.
- 11. Also in about 2002, Plaintiff designed a second pen having a unique and distinctive ornamental design and filed for a design patent for the second pen. United States Design Patent Number D475,741 S for the second pen was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office with an effective date of June 10, 2003 (the "'741 Patent"). A true and correct copy of the '741 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit "C" and is incorporated herein by this reference. The '406 Patent and the '741 Patent shall be collectively referred to herein as "Plaintiff's Patents."
- 12. Both the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent are valid and subsisting.

# COUNT ONE

(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D475,406 S - 35 U.S.C. § 271(a))

- 13. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1-12 above as of fully set forth herein.
  - 14. Plaintiff is the owner of the '406 Patent.

- 15. Plaintiff has not authorized Defendants, or any of them, to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import products infringing Plaintiff's Patents.
- thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, have infringed the '406 Patent in this District and elsewhere throughout the United States by (among other things) making, using, importing, advertising, offering for sale and/or selling pens infringing Plaintiff's '406 Patent (hereinafter the "First Accused Pens") without Plaintiff's permission or authority. Attached hereto as Exhibit "D" is an enlargement of four color variations of one example of the First Accused Pens obtained by Plaintiff from Fanda's website (see Exhibit A). Attached hereto as Exhibit "E" are photographs of one example of the First Accused Pens obtained by Plaintiff.
- 17. Plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount subject to proof at trial, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284, at Plaintiff's election.
- 18. On information and belief, Defendants knew or should have known of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the patented pen design at the time the infringing activity occurred. At the very least, a reasonable investigation would have revealed that the designs were and are proprietary to Plaintiff. Nevertheless, Defendants proceeded knowingly, willfully and with malicious disregard for Plaintiff's rights to infringe Plaintiff's Patents. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an amount which is treble the

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- amount of Plaintiff's damages found or assessed, and Defendants should not be allowed to take any deductions from their revenue in computing profits, which should be disgorged and awarded to Plaintiff.
- Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289 Plaintiff seeks the 19. additional remedy of Defendants' revenues attributable to their infringement. In addition, Plaintiffs seeks an accounting of Defendants' profits, as well as interest and costs.
- Based on Defendants' willful infringement, Plaintiff believes this to be an "exceptional" case which entitles Plaintiff to attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
- 21. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendant Fanda will continue and expand its acts of infringement of distributing, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, and/or selling infringing products in accord with the claims of the '406 Patent, which will likely cause Plaintiff irreparable harm for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and which can only be remedied by injunctive relief.
- 22. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Doe Defendants have authority and control over the manufacturing, distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, and/or sale of products distributed by Defendant Fanda and willfully and intentionally directed the infringement of the '406 Patent.

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### COUNT TWO

(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D475,741 S - 35 U.S.C. § 271(a))

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1-22 above as of fully set forth herein.

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- 24. Plaintiff is the owner of the '741 Patent.

  Plaintiff has complied with the provisions of the United States

  patent laws at 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. with respect to those patents.
- 25. Plaintiff has not authorized Defendants, or any of them, to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import products infringing Plaintiff's Patents.
- thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, have infringed the '741 Patent in this District and elsewhere throughout the United States by, among other things, making, using, importing, advertising, offering for sale and/or selling pens infringing Plaintiff's '741 Patent (hereinafter the "Second Accused Pens") without Plaintiff's permission or authority. Attached hereto as Exhibit "D" is an enlargement of four color variations of one example of the Second Accused Pens obtained by Plaintiff from Fanda's website (see Exhibit A). Attached hereto as Exhibit "E" are photographs of one example of the Second Accused Pens obtained by Plaintiff.
- 27. Plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount subject to proof at trial, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284, at Plaintiff's election.
- 28. On information and belief, Defendants knew or should have known of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the patented pen design at the time the infringing activity occurred. At the very least, a reasonable investigation would have revealed that the designs were and are proprietary to Plaintiff. Nevertheless, Defendants proceeded knowingly, willfully, and with malicious disregard for Plaintiff's rights to infringe Plaintiff's Patents.

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Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an amount which is treble the amount of Plaintiff's damages found or assessed and Defendants should not be allowed to take any deductions from their revenue in computing profits which should be disgorged and awarded to Plaintiff.

- 29. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289 Plaintiff seeks the additional remedy of the Defendants' revenues attributable to their infringement. In addition, Plaintiffs seeks an accounting of Defendants' profits, as well as interest and costs.
- 30. Based on Defendants' willful infringement, Plaintiff believes this to be an "exceptional" case which entitles Plaintiff to attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
- 31. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendant Fanda will continue and expand its acts of infringement of distributing, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, and/or selling infringing products in accord with the claims of the '741 Patent, which will likely cause Plaintiff irreparable harm for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and which can only be remedied by injunctive relief.
- 32. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Doe Defendants have authority and control over the manufacturing, distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, and/or sale of products distributed by Defendant and willfully and intentionally directed the infringement of the '741 Patent.

### COUNT THREE

(Inducement of Patent Infringement - 35 U.S.C. § 271(b))

33. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of

Paragraphs 1 through 32 by this reference as though set forth in full.

- 34. Plaintiff is the owner of the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent. Plaintiff has complied with the provisions of the United States patent laws at 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. with respect to those patents.
- 35. Plaintiff has not authorized Defendants, or any of them, to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import products infringing Plaintiff's Patents.
- 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, have infringed the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent by actively inducing others, among other things, to make, use, import, advertise, offer for sale and/or sell infringing products without Plaintiff's permission or authority.
- 37. Plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount subject to proof at trial, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284, at Plaintiff's election.
- 38. On information and belief, Defendants knew of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the patented pen designs at the time the infringing activity occurred. Nevertheless, Defendants proceeded knowingly, willfully, and with malicious disregard for Plaintiff's rights to infringe Plaintiff's Patents. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an amount which is treble the amount of Plaintiff's damages found or assessed and Defendants should not be allowed to take any deductions from their revenue in computing profits which should be disgorged and awarded to Plaintiff.
  - 39. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289 Plaintiff seeks the

- additional remedy of the Defendants' revenues attributable to their infringement. In addition, Plaintiffs seeks an accounting of Defendants' profits, as well as interest and costs.
- 40. Based on Defendants' willful infringement, Plaintiff believes this to be an "exceptional" case which entitles Plaintiff to attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
- 41. Defendants have caused, and continue to cause, irreparable injury to Plaintiff by infringement of Plaintiff's Patents.

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## COUNT FOUR

# (Contributory Patent Infringement - 35 U.S.C. § 271(c))

- 42. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 41 by this reference as though set forth in full.
- 43. Plaintiff is the owner of the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent. Plaintiff has complied with the provisions of the United States patent laws at 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. with respect to those patents.
- 44. Plaintiff has not authorized Defendants, or any of them, to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import products infringing Plaintiff's Patents.
- 45. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, have infringed the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent by, among other things, selling a device which is a material part of the patented invention especially adapted for use in an infringement of Plaintiff's Patents, without Plaintiff's permission or authority. The

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aforementioned device is not a staple article or commodity of commerce.

- Plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount subject to proof at trial, but in no event less than a reasonable rovalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284, at Plaintiff's election.
- 47. On information and belief, Defendants knew of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the patented pen designs at the time the infringing activity occurred. Nevertheless, Defendants proceeded knowingly, willfully, and with malicious disregard for Plaintiff's rights to infringe Plaintiff's Patents. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an amount which is treble the amount of Plaintiff's damages found or assessed and Defendants should not be allowed to take any deductions from their revenue in computing profits which should be disgorged and awarded to Plaintiff.
- 48. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289 Plaintiff seeks the additional remedy of the Defendants' revenues attributable to their infringement. In addition, Plaintiffs seeks an accounting of Defendants' profits, as well as interest and costs.
- Based on Defendants' willful infringement, Plaintiff believes this to be an "exceptional" case which entitles Plaintiff to attorney's fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
- 50. Defendants have caused, and continue to cause, irreparable injury to Plaintiff by infringement of Plaintiff's Patents.

# COUNT FIVE

### (COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION)

51. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of

- 52. By their intended wrongful acts alleged herein, Defendants intentionally committed acts of unfair competition within the State of California.
- 53. On information and belief, Defendants have copied Plaintiff's writing implements and have traded upon Plaintiff's valuable goodwill by selling and offering to sell knock-offs passing them off as lawful and authorized in violation of the common law of the State of California and have been unjustly enriched thereby.
- 54. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have misappropriated the commercial value of Plaintiff's design, and thereby adversely affected the value of Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation and hurt Plaintiff's ability to sell its own writing implements.
- 55. Defendants' acts were willful and malicious and intended to cause harm to Plaintiff, or were done with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights thereby entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.
- 56. Plaintiff has suffered, is suffering, and will continue to suffer irreparable injury for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

### COUNT IV

### (CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST - CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 2224)

57. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 56, inclusive, above as of fully set forth

herein.

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- 58. Defendants have gained things by fraud, accident, mistake, or other wrongful acts, as those terms are used in California Civil Code § 2224, and Defendants have thereby become involuntary trustees of the things gained, holding them, and any gain they have created, for the benefit of Plaintiff.
- 59. Plaintiff requests that a constructive trust be imposed and that Defendants be ordered to disgorge all income they have received both from sales, plus any earnings or gain of any sort, on such income deriving from investments, or reinvestment of such income, or otherwise.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Cotapaxi Custom Design and Manufacturing, LLC respectfully demands a judgment against Defendant Fanda Enterprises, Inc. and Defendants Does 1-10 as follows:

- 1. A judgment that Fanda and the Doe Defendants have infringed the '406 Patent and the '741 Patent;
- 2. A preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 restraining Fanda, the Doe Defendants and each of their officers, directors, principals, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors and assigns, and all those acting in concert, combination, or participation with any of the aforementioned persons either directly or indirectly, singly or together, from, inter alia, manufacturing, having manufactured, using, selling, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, importing, and/or distributing any infringing embodiment of the '406 Patent and/or the '741 Patent;

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- 3. A preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 restraining Fanda, the Doe Defendants and their officers, directors, principals, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors and assigns, and all those acting in concert, combination, or participation with any of the aforementioned persons either directly or indirectly, singly or together, from committing any further infringement of the '406 Patent and/or the '741 Patent;
- 4. For an Order requiring destruction of all writing implements or other items that infringe the '406 Patent and/or '741 Patent, destruction of all sales, marketing, and promotional materials used for the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and/or sale of said infringing items, and forfeiture of all apparatus used for the manufacture of said infringing items that are in Defendants' possession, custody, or control;
- 5. For an award of damages in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284, including actual damages, and in no event less than a reasonable royalty; and that such damages be trebled because of the willful and deliberate nature of Defendants' conduct; and for an assessment of interest on the damage so computed;
- 6. For an award to Cotapaxi of its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- 7. For the "total profit" Defendants have made pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 289;
- 8. For an award of damages against Defendants pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117; including Defendants' profits and Plaintiff's damages;

1 9 That the Court find this to be an exceptional case and award attorneys fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117; 2 3 10. For damages based on unfair competition in an amount subject to proof; 4 5 11. For the determination that Defendants are 6 constructive trustees for Plaintiff with respect to any benefit of 7 any sort which they derived from their wrongful acts, fraud, or 8 mistake and that Defendants disgorge all income received from their 9 unlawful or unconscionable acts or omissions, plus any income, profit, or other benefit derived from the investment or use of such 1.0 11 income; 12 12. For an accounting; 13. 13 For interest from the date of the infringement; 14 For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to 15 punish Defendants and make an example of them to others; 16 For an award to Cotapaxi of its costs; and 17 16. For such other and further relief as the Court deems 18 just and proper. 19 20 Dated: April 18, 2008 THE SONI LAW FIRM 21 22 Bv: Surjit 23 Ronald E. Perez Attorneys for Plaintiff 24 - Cotapaxi Custom Design and Manufacturing, LLC 25 26

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# Case 2:08-cv-02590-DDP-FMO Document 1-2 Filed 04/18/08 Page 16 of 27 Page ID #:17

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1	<u>JURY DEMAND</u>
2	Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury on all issues
3	triable to a jury.
4	
5	Dated: April 18, 2008 THE SONI LAW FIRM
6	
7	By: Surjit P. Soni
8	Ronald E. Perez
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff Cotapaxi Custom Design
10	and Manufacturing, LLC
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Froduct Search ANY CATEGORY ANY PRICE

Search.

HOME COMPANY PRODUCTS BEST SELLER PROMOTION UPLOAD ARTWORK RECOGNITION CHILLE provides the best customer service with quality products and equitable pricing

Home > Products > Plastic Pens

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User Name

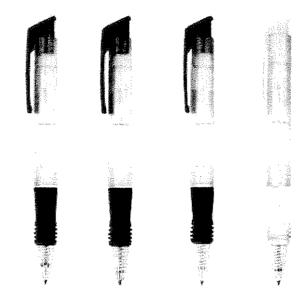
# donin

Forgot password? Alliance Window

> Portfolios Promotion Wood Pens

## Product Category

Awards CD Holders Clearance Computer Accessories Custom Products Drinkware Gift Sets Key Chains <u>Light-Up Pens</u> Metal Pens Multi-Function Pens Packaging Plastic Pens



B007

Tracet

Plastic ball pen, push action mechanism

Material: Plastic Color: Blue, Green,

Red, Yellow

Imprint Area: 1/4"x1-

1/4"

Production Time: 7-10 working days

Please login to email product information

Quantity	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000 (5R)
Unit Price	\$0.90	\$0.85	\$0.80	\$0.75	\$0.70

- Note 1: Unit Prices (for all metal pens and key chains) include one location laser engrave or one color silk-screen imprint.
  - Unit Prices (for all plastic pens, CD Holders, Portfolios) include one color silk-screen imprint,
  - Unit Prices (for all packaging products) do NOT include imprint.
  - Unit Prices (for all Crystal products) include one location sand blasting
  - Please contact our customer service team or click here for general charges.

Note 2:

Related Product

**EXHIBIT** 

Home | Company | Products | Best Seller | Promotion | Upload Artwork | Recognition | Contact | Events Email Cart | General Info | Privacy Policy | Legal

Copyright 2004-2005, Fanda PromoFactory. All rights reserved. For Technical Support: Symbiosis Creative

# (12) United States Design Patent (10) Patent No.:

D319,845 S

D329,874 S

(45) Date of Patent:

US D475,406 S

Jun. 3, 2003

(54) PEN (75) Inventor: Carl Cetera, Tenafly, NJ (US) Assignce: Cotapaxi, Inc., Englewood, NJ (US) Term: 14 Years Appl. No.: 29/165,199 (21)(22) Filed: Aug. 5, 2002 (52) U.S. Cl. ...... D19/48; D19/56; D19/55 (58) Field of Search ...... D19/35, 36, 41-48, D19/49-51, 53-58, 81-85; 401/6, 7, 88, 99, 100, 101, 103-106, 107-110, 111-117, (56)References Cited U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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9/1992 Cuadrado ...... D19/48

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D454,589	S	*	3/2002	Pellissa Beneyto D19/48
6,375,373	B2	*	4/2002	Izushima 401/6
D456,845	S	*	5/2002	Rommel D19/49

<sup>\*</sup> cited by examiner

Primary Examiner-Martie K. Holtje (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Andrew S. Naglestad; Mark D. Nielsen; The Soni Law Firm

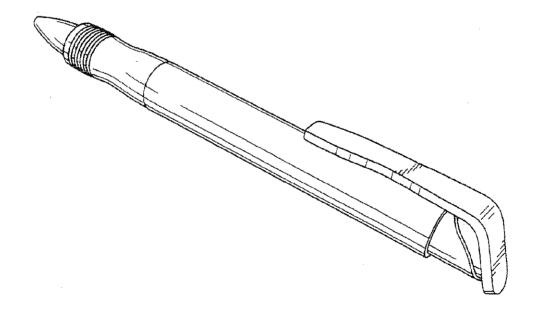
### CLAIM

The ornamental design for a pen, as shown and described.

### DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a pen; FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1; FIG. 3 is a rear elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1; FIG. 4 is a right side elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1; FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the pen of FIG. 1; and, FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of the pen of FIG. 1. The left side elevational view of the pen shown in FIG. 1 is opposite from and a mirror image of the right side elevational view of FIG. 4.

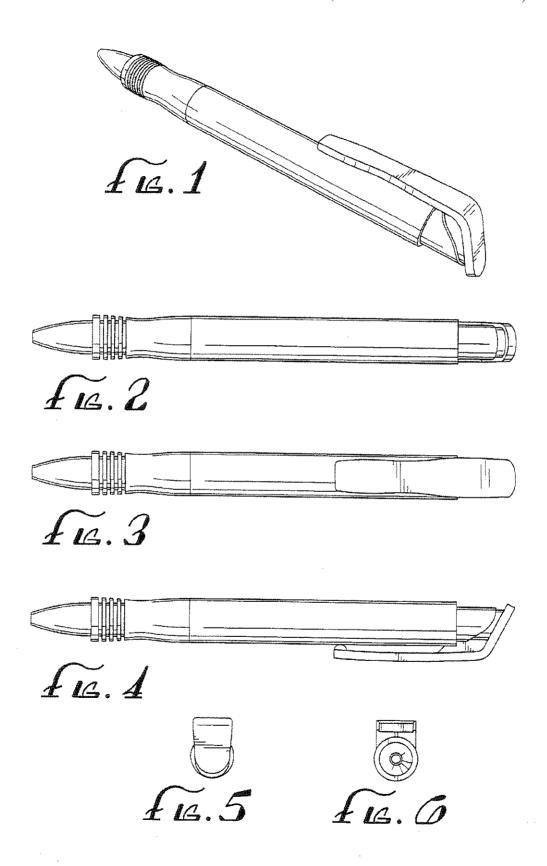
### 1 Claim, 1 Drawing Sheet



U.S. Patent

Jun. 3, 2003

US D475,406 S



# (12) United States Design Patent (10) Patent No.:

(54) PEN

US D475,741 S \*\* Jun. 10, 2003

(45) Date of Patent:

Assignee:	Cotapaxi, Inc.,	Englewood,	NJ (US)	* cited by examin
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(73)(\*\*) Term: 14 Years

(75) Inventor: Carl Cetera, Tenaffy, NJ (US)

Appl. No.: 29/165,188 (21)

(22) Filed: Aug. 5, 2002

(51)LOC (7) Cl. ...... 19-06 U.S. Cl. ...... D19/51; D19/56 (52)

D19/53-58, 81-85; 401/6, 7, 88, 99, 100,

101, 103-106, 107-110, 111-117, 209

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D443,896	S	ŵ	6/2001	Briggl et al	D19/49

				Willat et al.	
D454,589	S	*	3/2002	Pellissa Beneyto	D19/48
D456,845	S	*	5/2002	Rommel	D19/49
D470,530	S	*	2/2003	Moon	D19/55

Primary Examiner-Martic K. Holtjc (74) Astorney, Agent, or Firm-Andrew S. Naglestad; Mark D. Nielsen; The Soni Law Firm

#### (57)CLAIM

The ornamental design for a pen, as shown and described.

### DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a pen;

FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1:

FIG. 3 is a rear elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1;

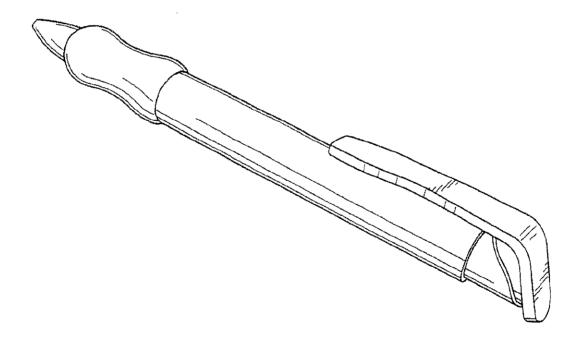
FIG. 4 is a right side elevational view of the pen of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the pen of FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of the pen of FIG. 1.

The left side elevational view of the pen shown in FIG. 1 is opposite from and a mirror image of the right side elevational view of FIG. 4.

### 1 Claim, 1 Drawing Sheet



U.S. Patent

Jun. 10, 2003

US D475,741 S

